

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:  
Published every Friday Morning, by  
PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
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end of their subscription, may give up to a month  
give the same two weeks notice, otherwise the  
same will be continued and charged for according to the  
expressed terms.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Three  
Dollars upwards, and money may be remitted  
against mail or risk. The Postmaster's receipt  
of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt  
for all letters on business connected with this  
Journal, addressed post paid to Price & Fulton.

# Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

VOL. 4---NO. 52.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1848.

TERMS: \$2 50 in advance.

WHOLE NO. 208.

Terms for Advertising:  
Per square of 16 lines or less, \$1 00 per month.  
One quire one insertion, \$1 00  
do. do. 2 insertions, \$1 75  
do. do. 3 do. \$1 00  
do. do. 3 months without charge, \$1 00  
do. do. 6 do. \$1 00  
do. do. 12 do. \$1 00  
do. do. 6 do. \$1 00  
do. do. 12 do. \$1 00  
do. do. 18 do. \$1 00  
do. do. 24 do. \$1 00  
[If the number of insertions are not marked  
on the advertisement, they will be counted until  
ordered out, and charged for at the rate of \$1 00  
per quire for every insertion after the first five.  
A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. on adv. bills over \$50.  
A liberal discount will be made on advertising  
accounts exceeding one square, when published 6 or  
12 months, cash in advance.

## OUR CIRCULATION.

We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following to the attention of the advertising community, that the "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 12,000 copies weekly.

It is circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the countries which trade to this place is sometimes larger than that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that it is daily increasing; it is therefore, without the fear of contradiction, and is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation, we think, although a large majority of the readers of "Journal" are Democrats, still very occasionally, write, as well as the readers of the whigs.

We have written the above merely for the information of those who are most deeply interested—businessmen of all professions and all political creeds—want customers.

## MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

Southern Mail, by Rail Road, due daily at 9 A. M., and close at 10 every night.

Southern Mail, by Steamer from Charleston, due daily at 3 A. M., and close at 4 A. M. every day.

Postage Mail, by Rail Road, due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and close on same days at 10 every night.

Postage Mail, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westmoreland and Rowan, due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and close on same days at 10 P. M.

Postage Mail, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and close at 9 P. M. every day.

Taylor's Bazaar, Lenoir, Moore's Creek, Black Rock, Chapel, and Hanes's Store, Mail, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and close same night at 10.

Postage Mail, via Tousal Sound, Stamp Sound, and Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and close on Thursdays night at 10 P. M.

PRESENTS  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Carefully executed and with despatch, on  
internal terms for cash, at the  
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,  
Commission and Forwarding  
MERCHANT,  
DAVIS'S WHARF,  
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

D. C. JEWELL,  
FUNERAL AGENT

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.,  
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 24, 1847—241

LIPPITT & WILKINGS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,  
AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass,  
Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent  
Medicines, &c., &c.

On Front street, between Market and Dock, two  
squares North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wil-

mington, N. C.

October 8, 1847—[A]

WM. A. GWYER,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
GROCER,

AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Will make liberal cash advances on all consign-

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Wilmington, N. C., Sept 24, 1847—241

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFERS TO

B. N. DUNN, Esq., New York.

Rev. G. RANKIN, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.

October 29, 1847.

Thos. Allibone & Co.,  
GENERAL COMMISSION  
MERCHANTS,  
No. 8, SOUTH WHARF,  
PHILADELPHIA.

Advances made on consignments.

Refer to Messrs. DeRosset, Brown & Co.,  
Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 12, 1847. [6-1]

HOLMES & HAWES,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS  
IN ALL KINDS OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery.

At the stand formerly occupied by Z. Latimer,  
February 11, 1848.

NEW YORK  
Furniture Warehouse:

FRONT STREET, NEAR MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the

attention of the public to his extensive as-

sortment of CABINET FURNITURE, which

for beauty or workmanship, he will guarantee to

be superior to any ever yet brought to the South-

ern Market, and at the most reasonable prices.

Among his stock can always be found:—

Mahogany and plain Top Barrels, Egyptian and

White Mahogany Top Centre Tables, Mar-

ble top Washstands, Wardrobes and Sableboards,

Sofas, Divans, and Couches, French Bedsteads,

High and Low French Bedsteads, Windlass and Tassel Bedsteads,

Walnut and Mahogany Stuffed Rockers, Walnut and Mahogany Parlor Chairs, Writing Desks of every description,

Ladies Work Tables, Quatette Tables, Ladies Sewing Chairs, Cane and Wood Seat Nursing Chairs, Mahogany Dining and Tea Tables, Common Walnut and Cherry Tables, Night Cabinets and Side Chairs, Portable Writing Desks, Ladies Work Boxes, Cradles, and Children's Chairs, Butlers' Trays, and Towel Racks, Sets, cane and wood seats, Office Chairs and Cushions, Large cane back Rockers, Cane and wood seat Stools of every size, Maple Chairs of every description, Common Chairs in any quantity, Looking Glasses, Cots, Mattresses, and Pillows, &c., &c.

F. CLARK.

Any article of furniture manufactured at short notice.

Furniture packed safely for transportation.

May 19, 1848—[28-6ms]

WOODEN & WILLOW WARE.

5 dozen Brooms, 2 dozen Brushes, Cedar Tufts by

the nests and single sets, measures, Iron bound

do., Ax handles, Scrub brushes, Shoe do., Jute

Matts, Alcant do., Step Ladders, Willow Wa-

gons, Bung Starts, Nests, Flour Pails, Forage

low by HOWARD & PEDEN.

## BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the First  
Session of the Thirtieth Congress.

PUBLIC—No. 76.]—An Act supplemental to  
an act to confirm the survey and location of  
claims for lands in the State of Mississippi,  
east of the Pearl river and south of the thirty-  
first degree of north latitude, approved March  
three, eighteen hundred and forty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of  
Representatives of the United States of America  
in Congress assembled, That all confirmed

claims and settlement rights for lands situated

in the State of Mississippi, east of the Pearl  
river and south of thirty-first degree of north

latitude, which had not been actually surveyed

or reserved to the surveyor general at the time

of the survey, shall be removed to the surveyor

general's office, south of Tennessee, on or

before the first day of January, one thousand

eight hundred and thirty-nine, shall be

and are hereby confirmed, according to the

provisions of said act.

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before the first day of January, one thousand

# WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, September 8, 1848.

Democratic Republican Nominations.  
FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
GEN. LEWIS CASS.  
OF MICHIGAN.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
MAJ. GEN. W. M. O. BUTLER.  
OF KENTUCKY.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.  
1st District, THOMAS BRAGG, Jr., of Northampton.  
2d " ASA BIGGS, of Marin.  
3d " PERRIN BUSBEE, of Wake.  
4th " GORDON COOPER, of Craven.  
5th " WILLIAM S. ARIE, of New Hanover.  
6th " SAMUEL J. PERSON, of Moore.  
7th " CALDWELLER JOHN, of Orange.  
8th " ROBERT W. COOPER, of Rockingham.  
9th " GREEN W. CALDWELL, of Mecklenburg.  
10th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.  
11th " WILLIAM H. THOMAS, of Haywood.

DISCUSSION.—We are requested to give notice that William S. Ashe, and George Davis, Esq., the Democratic and Whig Electors for this District, will address the people in Wilmington, on Tuesday of Court week—(next week.)

REWARD.—REWARD.

LOST somewhere about three or four years ago a most elegant set of Whig principles comprising among other things, a nice fancy scheme for a United States Bank.—A PROTECTIVE TARIFF, a most ingenious plan for the DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE SALES OF THE PUBLIC LANDS—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS BY THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT—together with a number of other articles, “of the same sort,” entirely too tedious to mention. At the time these things were missed, it was supposed their loss would not work any great disadvantage to the owners—indeed, it was thought by them that they could get along quite well, if not better, without them. Recent developments have proven that this is not the case, and hence this advertisement. The articles, when last in the possession of the owners, were somewhat worn, having received at the hands of a certain set of fellows called Locofocos, rather rough and unmercifully usage. When last seen or heard of, they were somewhere in the neighborhood of the “shades of Ashland,” where it is supposed by some shrewd people, they may yet be concealed.

The finder of these articles will liberally reward the officers of the “ROUGH AND READY CLUB” at Wilmington, North Carolina, to whom all communications on this subject should be addressed, postpaid.

N. B. The reason why the amount of the reward is put in two dollars, is that as yet it is not ascertained how liberally that “faithful” will fork over. The reward will be liberal, at any rate.

Wilmington, N. C., Sep. 8, 1848.—[52-1]

“Our brethren of the press will please copy.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR.—We desire to make our acknowledgments to the sterling Democracy of Onslow County for the promptness with which they came forward, during our recent visit, and not only settled up for the past, but increased our list by quite a handsome number of new subscribers. P.

62—We have received from the Hon. Abram W. Venable a copy of his speech delivered in the House of Representatives on the 7th of last month, “on the question of the power of Congress to legislate on slavery.”—We have merely glanced through the pages of the pamphlet before us. It is, so far as we are able to judge from a hasty perusal, an able exposition of the Southern doctrine in opposition to the votes and views of Messrs. Donnel and Badger.

DOUBLE DEALING OF THE FEDERAL WHIGS.—Be sure you read the article on the 4th page, which demonstrates beyond a cavil, that a strong and concerted attempt is being made by the Federal party to make Gen. Taylor appear at the North as the friend of the North, and at the South as the friend of the South, by means of two publications, purporting to be sketches of his life—the one manufactured to suit the meridian of the anti-slave States—the other to catch the votes of the Southern States. Read this article, and let your Whig neighbors have a glimpse at it, too.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—Again we call the attention of the voters of North Carolina to the fact that every where in the free States, Gen. Taylor’s claims to the Presidency are urged upon the ground that he is pledged not to interfere with the action of Congress in excluding slavery from the territories of California and New Mexico. In Ohio, Corwin, Ewing, Delano, and other leading anti-slavery men are busily engaged in canvassing the Abolition counties. They tell the anti-slavery men that sound policy dictates that they should support and vote for General Taylor because either Taylor or Cass must be elected—that there is no chance for Van Buren. They urge upon them that the choice lies between Cass, who is pledged to veto the Wilmot Proviso, and Taylor, who is pledged not to veto it. In New York the same game is being played. In Connecticut the Hon. Truman Smith, Senator elect from that State, writes to the New Haven Journal, the leading Federal paper of the State, that General Taylor is pledged not to interfere with the slavery question. Now Gen. Taylor knows just as well as any other man in the Union that this game is going on. We ask his friends then, if he has no “concessions” why does he not come out and set his Northern friends right on this question, if, in truth, he has not given the pledges which they say he has?—The Federal party well knows that by fair dealing it can never succeed, and hence it is driven, in its inordinate lust for power, to this disreputable trickery to patch up a desperate cause.

TREASURY STATISTICS.—The Union of Saturday, contains a table, shewing the amount on deposit at the various government depositories, to be, on the 28th ult., \$1,355,850 29—the amount of drafts drawn and not paid, though payable, \$2,314,606 18—leaving the amount now subject to the draft of the Secretary of the Treasury, \$2,013,262 23.

The same paper contains the monthly receipts into the Treasury on account of sales of public lands for the year ending 30th June last. The aggregate receipts for the year is \$3,326,938 46. The estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year was \$3,500,000. Pretty close calculating this.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Democratic and Federal State Conventions of this State came off at Harrisburg on the 30th and 31st ultimo.—The Democrats nominated as their candidate for Governor, Hon. Morris Longstreth. On the same day, the Federal Convention nominated William H. Johnston as their candidate for the same office.

John P. Hale has withdrawn his name from the canvass as candidate for the Presidency of the Liberty party, in favor of Van Buren and Adams.

IS MILLARD FILLMORE AN ABOLITIONIST?—We think that the true solution of this question is a matter of the first importance to the people of the South to keep on saying it. It is before, but a grave and important matter with the South, to be made fully acquainted with the principles of a man who is aspiring to the second political office in the republic, on the subject of slavery.

IS MILLARD FILLMORE AN ABOLITIONIST?—AND IF HE IS, WILL THE PEOPLE OF NORTH-CAROLINA CONTRIBUTE BY THEIR VOTES TO MAKE HIM VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES?

Whigs of North Carolina, we appeal to you—we ask you—if you will permit yourselves to be trepanned into the support of a man who is your deadly enemy on a question of such vital importance to you as slave-owners—as citizens of a slaveholding State—as that of slavery—by the presses and leaders who are only blinding you to your true interests. We assert that your leaders and papers are blinding you to the true character of Millard Fillmore. We assert that he is an abolitionist. We produce the proofs, and ask you if your papers are pursuing a fair and honest course in keeping these proofs from you? Will the whig papers of North Carolina dare to publish Millard Fillmore’s views on the Atherton resolutions, when he voted throughout against the South, and with such abolitionists as John Q. Adams, Joshua R. Giddings, Peck, Parmenter, &c.? No, they will not. We charge them with concealing the truth from you. But with the help of Heaven, and a willing mind, we shall do our duty in informing the people of North Carolina on this point. It shall not be our fault if they do not know with reasonable certainty that Millard Fillmore, the federal candidate for the Vice Presidency, is an abolitionist.—This week we present the readers of the Journal with a document which brings the charge of abolitionism home to Mr. Fillmore beyond the possibility of escape. We will see if the federal papers of North Carolina will have the candor to give it a place in their columns. We call upon the people of North Carolina—whigs as well as democrats—to look to this matter well and carefully. We beseech them, if they value their inestimable rights, to pause and consider the vastness of the stake at issue, before casting their votes for AN ABOLITIONIST to fill an office of such extraordinary importance at the present moment. Will they—can they—even the most rabid whigs in North Carolina—find it in their consciences to aid in placing in the Vice Presidential chair, at this crisis, a man who, as a matter of course, will sacrifice their interests and their honor? This is the question; and it is much better to look at it in all its aspects now, than at some future time, when too late.

As early as 1838, Millard Fillmore approves of all the most obnoxious of the doctrines of the abolitionists!!! Then he went for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia!! Then he went for Congress exercising all its powers to prevent the citizens of one slave State from carrying his slaves into another slave State!! In 1838 Mr. Fillmore was opposed to the annexation of Texas, so long as slaves are held therein!! And that is the man, fellow-citizens of the South, that the whig leaders call upon you to support!! Will you do it? Can you, with clear consciences, do it? No, you will spurn him as he deserves to be spurned.

But we will not longer detain the reader from the document. It is plain and needful to lengthen comments of ours to ensure its careful perusal. We only beg that the reader, whether whig or democrat, so soon as he has read it, will ask himself this simple question: IS MILLARD FILLMORE AN ABOLITIONIST? We are sure that the answer must be, Yes, he is, and that of the RAREST kind:

BUFFALO, August 28, 1848.

To the Editor of the Union:

DEAR SIR: In 1838 Mr. Fillmore was the whig candidate for Congress in this district; and, as such, was addressed by a committee of the anti-slavery society of this county, to send you a copy of a letter in reply, which was published in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, October 30, 1838. I think in it Mr. F. distinctly defines his position, and he has not changed in the least from what he was then.

The publication of this letter may be useful; at any rate, the country through it can become possessed of Mr. F.’s views.

Very truly, your obedient servant.

BUFFALO, Oct. 17, 1838.

SIR: Your communication of the 15th instant, as chairman of a committee appointed by “The Anti-Slavery Society of the County of Erie,” has just come to hand. You solicit my answer to the following interrogatories:

1st. Do you believe that petitions to Congress on the subject of slavery and the slave-trade ought to be received, read, and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people?

2d. Are you opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held there?

3d. Are you in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possesses, to abolish the internal slave-trade between the States?

4th. Are you in favor of immediate legislation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?

I am much engaged, and have no time to enter into an argument, or to explain at length my reasons for my opinion. I shall therefore content myself, for the present, by answering ALL your interrogatories in the AFFIRMATIVE, and leave for some future occasion a more extended discussion.

I must, however, take this occasion to say, that in finally giving my opinion, I would not desire to have it understood in the nature of a pledge; but freely give my sentiments on any subject of interest to those for whose suffrages I am a candidate. I am opposed to give any pledge, shall deprive me hereafter of all discretionary power. My own character must be the guarantee for the general correctness of my legislative deportment. On every important subject I am bound to deliberate before I act, and especially as a legislator—to possess myself of all the information, and listen to every argument that can be adduced by my associates, before I give a final vote. If I stand pledged to a particular course of action, I cease to be a responsible agent, but I become a mere machine. Should subsequent events show beyond all doubt that the course I had become pledged to pursue was ruinous to my constituents and disgraceful to myself, I have no alternative opportunity for repentance, and there is no power to absolve me from my obligation. Hence the inappropriateness to say absurdity, in my view, of saying, “I stand pledged to you.”

THE WHIGS.—We submit the vote in the U. S. Senate on inserting the Wilmot Proviso in the Oregon bill. It will be seen that every Northern Senator, and two Locofoco Senators from slave States (BENTON and HOUSTON) voted for the Proviso.

We clip the above from the “North State Whig,” printed in Washington, Beaufort County. Surely the Editor of the Whig must make quite a liberal calculation upon the ignorance of his readers, in penning such a paragraph as this. Does he not know that there was no motion made during the late session of the Senate to insert the Wilmot Proviso, or any other Proviso with regard to slavery, into the Oregon bill? He ought to know it, and still he makes the above statement!

Mr. Cantwell spoke until nearly dark. He would not attempt to wrest from his antagonist the character to which he had shown him-

## ONSLOW COUNTY.

Political Discussion at Jacksonville.

One of the proprietors of the Journal was present at Jacksonville, Onslow County, on Monday last, during a political discussion that took place there between Messrs. Davis of New Hanover, and Washington of Craven, Whig Electors in their respective Districts, on the part of the Whigs, & Messrs. G. S. Stevenson, Democratic Elector for the fourth District, and Edward Cantwell, of Wilmington, on the part of the Democrats. The Taylorites of Onslow, from all that we could gather, were, by no means very jubilant, as our neighbor of the Chronicle would say, at the termination of the day’s discussion. We don’t think General Taylor was much benefited by that day’s work. Their big guns, Davis and Washington, were, it seems, completely silenced on this occasion, by two comparatively young and obscure, but zealous Republicans.

Mr. Davis, “the banner man,” as he styles himself, led off with one of his usual efforts, and, by the way, it seemed mightily like “cold virtuous,” as it was rather a repetition of the talk of last Wednesday night, at the Masonic Hall, before the Rough and Ready Club, with the disadvantage of having had time to cool off. Mr. D. stated the difference between the parties to consist in the one having adopted a creed of political principles, while the other recognized no necessity for such an instrument. That on the contrary, the course of the Democrats on the Oregon question, showed its absurdity; that it was attended with the manifest disadvantage of cutting off from the party all who would not mount the platform; that the tendency of such a measure was to create in every town, hamlet, and community, a little clique, and to organize a general one at Baltimore, whose *will*, and not that of the people, would regulate the standard of political faith, without regard to any circumstances.

He contended that it was just as absurd to suppose a farmer capable of fixing with entire accuracy the dates upon which he should regularly, in each year, plant, water, and reap his crop, &c. He complained of Gen. Cass’s inconsistency on the Wilmot Proviso question. He had evaded the question. Gen. Taylor was a Southerner and a large slaveholder. He had acknowledged the duties of the citizen in time of war. He remembered the effect produced by the speeches of prominent Whigs upon the Mexicans; how industriously they were circulated, and how powerfully they contributed to the prolongation of the war. Mr. Polk’s administration was one of the most successful and brilliant in history. He reviewed the chief measures of the last four years, and showed their effect in the increased prosperity of the country. Mr. Polk had departed, it was said, from the “Platform,” on the Oregon question; but this was not so, he (Mr. C.) maintained; even if it was true he was justified in doing so by the wishes of the people themselves and high views of public expediency. Mr. Polk’s opinions were still the same upon this, as upon all other questions—an opinion which was shared by a large number—but compromise was necessary for the preservation of interests equally important.

We are pleased to bear testimony that the discussion, throughout, was characterized by courtesy; and though for the expression made use of by some one at the time, that “Davis brought out the Coon, Stevenson treed him, Washington smoothed down the fur, and Cantwell skinned him,” it would seem that the discussion was close and spirited, the gentlemen parted on the best terms.

MORE FILLMOREISM.—In corroboration of our charge that the Federal candidate for the Vice Presidency is an enemy to the South on the slavery question, and of the importance of that office being filled at this peculiar juncture by a man sound in all his views on this question, we present the following extract from Whig paper of the State of New York, published, if we are not mistaken, in the district formerly represented in the House of Representatives by Millard Fillmore. The paragraph is taken from the Watertown Journal, and if it does not bring the charge home to Fillmore, then we are no judge. Read it, Whigs of North Carolina, and see if you can support such a man:

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.—The Senate is equally divided between the representatives of free and slave States. Upon the question of free territory, if all the Senators vote in accordance with the supposed views of their localities, there will be a tie vote in the Senate. If the Locofoco candidate succeeds, he, as chairman of that body, will decide the question against freedom; if Mr. Fillmore succeeds, he will throw the effectual weight of his name and influence in favor of freedom. At this juncture the importance of the Vice Presidency is equal to, or greater, than that of the Presidency itself. Let the people reflect upon the fact, that Taylor and Fillmore should be defeated, Cass and Butler must succeed.

63—We published in our last a short account of the indignant meeting held by the old Clay Whigs of Albany, on learning that Gen. Taylor had accepted a nomination from the Democrats of South Carolina, in connection with the name of Gen. Butler, the Democratic nominee for the Vice Presidency. This meeting was held on Saturday night the 27th, and adjourned over to Monday evening the 29th ultimo. The meeting on Monday night cooled off the excitement considerably. Thomas Butler King, of Georgia, was there, and assured the friends of Fillmore that the Whigs of the South would vote for him; but there was no disposition to give him the cold shoulder. The Evening Journal, whose Editors had been mainly instrumental in getting up the first meeting, come out with a long article, in which they endeavor to undo the mischief done to Gen. Taylor’s prospects by that move. They say, however, that the idea to which they so fondly clung, that Gen. Taylor regarded himself as the representative of the Whig National Convention, must be relinquished. The whole matter of his correspondence with William Bull Pringle, Chairman of the Charleston Taylor meeting, was referred to the State Convention, which is to meet on the 14th instant, for the purpose of appointing a Presidential Electoral ticket. There is no telling how this move may end. One thing is certain, that, as the Whig Elector for the 4th District took strong ground in favor of the war with Mexico. He said that he did think the war unnecessary and unjust, but after we had gotten into it he was for his country—his country right or wrong—and never would he have sanctioned any measure which would weaken the hands of the Executive or the brave men who perilled all in the defense of their country’s rights and honor. Mr. W. paid an eloquent and feeling tribute to the military prowess of the country from the time when, over the snows of the North their march could be traced by their bloody footprints, to the day when, under the lead of Rough and Ready, they stormed the heights of Monterey.

Mr. Cantwell spoke until nearly dark. He would not attempt to wrest from his antagonist the character to which he had shown him-

self entitled by so overflowing a stream of political anecdotes. He contented himself with defending the necessity of a political platform or creed. In Governments purely arbitrary, the will of the sovereign was the law, and the only standard for political conduct. The necessity of a declaration of principles resulted from the popular character of our Government. Office-holders were the trustees of the popular sovereignty, and to promote a correct and intelligent selection, it should be first ascertained whether their views were in conformity with the wishes of the people. The satisfactory discharge of their duties was only to be secured by proper pledges. The principles of Government and the mode in which its powers should be exercised, were capable of being reduced to terms comprehensible enough to embrace every contingency. In a country like ours the rulers should be chosen altogether with reference to their opinions upon questions of public policy. The election of Taylor, who had refused to declare his opinions, would be wholly destructive of these great ends. The veto power was vested in the President as an co-ordinate branch of the Government, for great conservative purposes, and should be maintained in its present vigour, particularly as it had not yet been satisfactorily shown to have been once abused. It was the safety of the South. He instanced the various cases in which the veto power had been exercised, in all of which the Executive had been sustained by the people. The position of General Taylor, in his Allison letter, was at war with the constitution, and inconsistent with the duties of the Executive office. The constitution was a complicated instrument, and required not only virtue, but an unusual intelligence. Gen. Taylor’s claims were grounded altogether upon his military success, and these formed not only an unfair, but a very dangerous test of his capacity. He had acknowledged the duties of the citizen in time of war. He remembered the effect produced by the speeches of prominent Whigs upon the Mexicans; how industriously they were circulated, and how powerfully they contributed to the prolongation of the war. Mr. Polk’s administration was one of the most successful and brilliant in history. He reviewed the chief measures of the last four years, and showed their effect in the increased prosperity of the country. Mr. Polk had departed, it was said, from the “Platform,” on the Oregon question; but this was not so, he (Mr. C.) maintained; even if it was true he was justified in doing so by the wishes of the people themselves and high views of public expediency. Mr. Polk’s opinions were still the same upon this, as upon all other questions—an opinion which was shared by a large number—but compromise was necessary for the preservation of interests equally important.

64—The non-slaveholding States object to Gen. Taylor, that he live in a slave State and own slaves. Did not Mr. Clay live in a slave State? Does not Mr. Clay a slaveholder? Yet we were proud to vote for him, and I would now do more and sacrifice more to place him in the Executive chair than I would for any man in America. And so would thousands of the purest and best men in the free States. Thus, this objection is not insuperable, as we have seen.

The non-slaveholding States should ask this question: “Will the man proposed, (whether he live in a free or slave State,) use his power for the extension of slavery to territory, where it does not now exist?” On this point, what is General Taylor’s power? No more, I answer, than we have, unless he should exert it beyond his veto. Will he do this? I answer, according to his pledges, he cannot.—The personal opinions of the individual who may occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy, nor ought his objections to be interposed, where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of the government, and acquiesced in by the people.

If slavery is extended anywhere in territories, it must be done by act of Congress. It is not a question of “domestic policy.” Clearly it is not.

65—The Wilmot Proviso was not settled by Congress on the 18th of August, but on the 1st of September, and so was the Oregon bill. The Wilmot Proviso is a very different thing, just two weeks afterwards, we will by that time try to be prepared to offer something further for its consideration.

Chronicle, of Wednesday morning.

We shall endeavor to “explain” the above to the satisfaction of every intelligent reader. To those who are not disposed to understand us, we would say that, for their opinion one way or the other, we care not a fig.

In speaking of the incorporation of the Wilmot Proviso into the Oregon bill that recently passed both Houses of Congress, and which received the signature of the President, we supposed that every man who knew anything about the political affairs of the day, understood it as meaning the Wilmot Proviso, or rather its principles, as applied to the Oregon Territory. Surely all those papers that used the phrase in the same connection that we did on the 18th



# WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, September 4, 1845.

AGENCY.—John M. RICHARD, Postmaster at Wilmington, agent for this paper, for Redescom and the adjoining Counties. Mr. R. will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and remitting for any money due on the same.

ED.—Mr. JONAS JOHNSON, Postmaster at Clinton, is authorized to receipt for any money due this paper, in the County of Sanilac, and remit the same to the AGENCY.

J. B. SMYRE is our authorized agent, and will receipt for any money due in his neighborhood; he will also receive new subscribers to this Journal, and receipt for the same.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.—We bespeak for the following article, a calm, careful and dispassionate perusal. It may appear long; but we hold it to be the duty of every man who is entitled to a vote, to use some labor and pains in informing himself as to the men and measures presented for his approval or rejection. If the following article does not fix upon the federal leaders a cool, deliberate scheme of fraud and deception, then we are much mistaken:—

From the Petersburg Republican.

## GENERAL TAYLOR'S POSITION.

NORTH AND SOUTH!

The Whig Central Committee at Washington has published

## TWO SETS OF OPINIONS.

For General Taylor—the one for Southern and the other (exclusively) for Northern circulation!!!

Can our readers believe that the "intelligent" Whig party have, through their Central Committee at Washington, put forth

TWO SETS OF OPINIONS for their candidate for the Presidency, Major General Zachary Taylor, of the regular army? Such is the fact.

After all the denunciations heaped upon the Democratic Party, for the *Two Lives* of Gen. Cass, which were given up by a single individual, and for which that Party should not have been held responsible,—after all the holy horror displayed by Whig Senators, Elected, and Orators of large and small degree, because of the *Two Lives* of Cass, the responsibility for issuing which had been explicitly disclaimed by the Committee of the Democratic Party; after all this display of virtuous (?) indignation by Whig Senators, Elected, and Orators of large and small degree, THE WHIG COMMITTEE has been guilty of the very act charged to their opponents.

We have now laying before us two pamphlets, each with the imprint "J. & G. Gedeon, printers, Washington, D. C." one, which we have marked "South," the other "North":—

GEN. TAYLOR'S MORAL INTELLIGENCE AND PROFESSIONAL

## CHARACTER.

As drawn by Mr. John J. Crittenden, Hon. John M. Weston, Hon. John Sargent, Hon. Truman Smith, Hon. Robert Toombs, Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Hon. Robert C. Schenck, Hon. John C. Spencer, Col. Humphrey Marshall, Gen. Persifor F. Smith, Capt. Braigg, of the U. S. Army, Col. Jefferson Davis, J. C. Breckinridge, Esq., the Rev. Mr. Lamb, Rev. Mr. Hart, and Father McElroy, of the Catholic Church; together with his opinions on war, and anecdotes illustrative of his republican habits and simplicity of manners, his humanity, his indomitable courage, his fearlessness, his firmness and determination, his condescension and familiarity, his vigilance in protecting his soldiers against imposition, his respect for, and attachment to, his troops, his goodness of heart and kind feelings, and his punctuality in correspondence; concluding with some remarkable specimens of brevity in composition and letter-writing, to which the attention of the public is invited.

This pamphlet can be had in any quantity, in this latitude.

The other, which we have been at great trouble to procure, is not our property. After laborious inquiry, we could hear of but a SOLITARY COPY IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, although it is a publication, as we before said, of the Whig Committee at Washington, and we know that vigilant efforts were made by Virginians, in Washington, to obtain possession of one. We heard, accidentally, that a gentleman living in one of the lower counties had succeeded in obtaining a copy, and we wrote to him, requesting it for publication. He has very kindly forwarded it, but writes in a note accompanying, "I beg you to enclose this pamphlet to me by the last of the week. I want it by Friday's mail." We suppose no Southern Whig knows that such a paper has been published. We are not authorized to take any liberties with the copy, or we would mark it "North," for its internal organization shows that it was not destined to live in a Southern latitude. We are sorry that we cannot give it entire. The magnitude of the stakes involved, would seem to require, that Southern Whigs should know that such a paper has been published by the Central Committee having charge of their political interests in this Presidential canvass. But we cannot, in order to do so, and forward to the owner by the period specified, the pages would have to be torn apart, the pamphlet cut and otherwise defaced, so as to prevent its again being used in the form it now bears, which it is important it should continue to maintain, and which the owner is desirous to preserve.

The following is the title:

PLEASE CIRCULATE.

Some arguments in favor of the support of

## TAYLOR AND FILLMORE.

Not the least surprising part of this publication is the brevity with which it disposes of the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency. From the title, it would be supposed that a reasonable portion would be devoted to Mr. Fillmore. But of the eight pages which constitute the pamphlet, four lines are sufficient to embody the argument to Northern people why they should support Mr. F. The only allusion is made by Mr. Schenck, who says in his letter:

"I will make no remark upon the very excellent nomination of Vice President. There is not perhaps one Whig in Ohio that takes exception to Mr. Fillmore."

His name does not occur again. Whatever may be the opinions of Southern Whigs, Northern Abolitionists need no arguments to prove Mr. Fillmore's hostility to the South.

We will now show our readers the difference between the two publications issued by the Whig Central Committee. The pamphlet for Northern consumption is made up of a letter of the Hon. Caleb C. Smith, of Indiana, a letter of Hon. Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, and an Appendix, containing an extract from a speech of Hon. Mr. Foote, in the United States Senate, in which he gives the testimony of the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat, the Boston Atlas, the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, and other Northern papers, to prove that Gen. Taylor was not safe to the South on the slavery question. Mr. Foote's speech—a speech made in warning to Southern people—is quoted in the views of General Taylor with those of the Abolitionists, and his hostility to Southern institutions.

By referring to the title of the Southern pamphlet, you will find the name of "Hon. Caleb B. Smith" of Indiana. Only an extract is taken from the letter here, while it is PUBLISHED ENTIRELY for the Northern market. We give the extract furnished by the Committee

FOR THE SOUTH!

"General Taylor's character as drawn by the Hon. Robert C. Schenck of Ohio."

I frankly admit that since his nomination, and since I have set myself coolly and calmly to consider, under the best lights afforded to us, his character and position, my estimation of him has greatly increased. I believe that he is a strong-minded, single-hearted, true man—as honest as he is brave; and that under him we should have a safe, pure, and sound Whig administration of the Government. He is a soldier, but regards "war," he says, "at all times, and under all circumstances, as a national calamity," and he distinctly protests his opposition to the policy which would subjugate other nations, and dismember other countries by conquest.

"I am, with great respect, your friend,

CALEB B. SMITH.

To S. B. STANTON, Esq., Richmond, Ind.

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